

BY TELEGRAPH.
FOR THE JOURNAL.
FROM THE BATTLE FIELD NEAR RICHMOND.
RICHMOND, Va., June 25th, 1862.
HONORABLE PRESIDENT DAVIS:
To His Excellency President Davis:
My President, profoundly grateful to Almighty God for the signal victory granted to us, it is my pleasing task to announce to you the success achieved by this Army to-day. The enemy was this evening driven from his strong position, behind Beaver Dam Creek, pursued to that behind Powhite Creek, and finally, after a severe contest of five hours, entirely repulsed from the field, when night put an end to the contest.
I grieve to state that our loss in officers and men is great. We sleep on this field and shall renew the contest in the morning.
I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
ROBT E. LEE, Gen.
(Signed)
SECOND DISPATCH.
RICHMOND, Va., June 25th, 1862.
The Dispatch this morning says that the results of yesterday's battle may thus be summed up: We have driven the enemy six miles, beaten them twice in the field, captured eight or ten batteries and some thirty pieces of artillery, many muskets, and a number of prisoners, a great many caissons, and a number of small arms.
The enemy has been completely in the rear, he has captured five hundred prisoners, many stores, &c.
The Examiner says the action became general in the vicinity of Cold Harbor, about five o'clock in the afternoon. It is estimated that seventy-five thousand Confederate troops were engaged, with an equal if not superior force of the enemy. From the best and most reliable information we can obtain, the field was undecided, and the action will be resumed this morning.
The field of battle is about twelve miles below Richmond.
The Whig says that the enemy fell back, for the most part, and succeeded in getting off most of their artillery, as well as the greater part of their dead and wounded. To-day will probably witness a general and decisive battle.
The Register says, at twelve o'clock last night we encountered with an Aid to one of our Generals, who informed us that we have driven the Yankees from all their strong positions, taken a number of prisoners, a great many caissons, &c. McClellan is now represented as being almost completely hemmed in; his telegraphic wires have all been cut, and the railroad doubtless torn up before this. In answer to an enquiry if there was no way of McClellan's getting to his gunboats, our informant replied, none under him that he could see, except with his balloon. In short, the fight yesterday was a glorious victory.
THIRD DISPATCH.
RICHMOND, Va., June 25th, 1862.
No accounts have been received from the field to-day, except morning reports, all indicating that the Confederates are following up their success.
About two thousand prisoners were taken last night, including Brig. Gen. Reynolds, and at least one hundred commissioned officers. It has been found necessary to largely increase the prison accommodations. The prisoners have been arriving all the forenoon. It is reported that two other Yankee Generals have been captured.
[FOURTH DISPATCH.]
RICHMOND, Va., June 25th, 1862.
The New York Herald of the 25th, says that intelligence from Europe, by the Arabia, forebodes the intention of the Emperor of France, in co-operation with England, to intervene in armed intervention in the American war, and to enforce peace on the basis of a separation between North and South.
The Herald says that the United States will know how to deal with these powers, should they attempt to interfere in our domestic concerns, and calls upon Congress to prepare against the infamous scheme of the European Powers to break up the Republics of America.
In the House of Lords, on the 13th inst., Earl Carnarvon called attention to Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans, and condemned it in severe terms as being without a precedent in the annals of war.
Earl Russell said that there was no defence for the proclamation, and he sincerely hoped that the American Government would disavow it.
Lord Palmerston said that no man could read the proclamation without feelings of the deepest indignation.
[Cheers.] It was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous. [Cheers.] An Englishman must blush to think that such an act has been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race.
RICHMOND, June 25th, 1862.
The whole number of prisoners taken are about thirty-five hundred, including General Reynolds, Saunders and Rankin, and a large number of field officers.
The constant arrival of prisoners produces a lively excitement about the streets.
All reports from the field confirm the thorough discomfiture of the Yankee army, and many expect that McClellan will capitulate.
Several batteries were taken by our troops to-day.
We have lost no General officer yet, but General Elzey has been wounded, it is feared mortally.
The gallant Major Wheat, of the Louisiana Tigers, was killed.
RICHMOND, Va., June 25th, 1862.
Only a few brigades of the attacking column of the Confederate army were engaged yesterday. Magruder's and Elzey's divisions were still held in reserve on the Westside of the Chickahominy, where it is understood McClellan was yesterday making large bodies of troops. A renewal of the contest was expected this morning.
Two regiments of Magruder's division, the 7th and 8th Georgia, suffered severely on yesterday, in attempting to take a battery near Seven Pines, which was defended by at least two brigades of Yankees. Col. Lamar, of the 8th, was wounded, and taken prisoner. Lieut. Col. Wright, of the 7th, was wounded in the neck. The casualties of the two regiments was about two hundred.
There seems to be no doubt that McClellan's communication with his source of supplies is effectively cut off.
RICHMOND, Va., June 25th, 1862.
The remnant of McClellan's army is now on this side of the Chickahominy. The bridges were destroyed to prevent passage to the Confederates on the retreating.
It is believed here that McClellan is retreating towards James River, where his corps may embark in transports, under protection of the gunboats. All the latest reports from the line give this information, and state that our army is pursuing the enemy, and hope to capture many of them before night.
RICHMOND, June 25th, 1862.
The latest reports from the line represent that there has been no fighting to-day (Sunday) up to eleven o'clock. Our army was then in line of battle, and it was expected would advance upon the enemy.
The anxiety to hear from the battle field is intense, though everybody is confident of a decisive victory. Citizens are rigidly excluded from the line, and reliable information of the progress of events is difficult to obtain.
RICHMOND, Va., June 25th, 1862.
The New York Herald of the 25th inst. has been received. It says that in the fight of Wednesday Gen. Hooker's division, with Heintzelman's corps, supported by Gen. Keyes, were engaged.
Gen. McClellan, in his despatches to Secretary Stanton, says that it was not a battle, but that the advantage sought was fully attained with little loss, though the enemy retreated stubbornly.
The Herald says that the funds in the Republican party in New York State are daily increasing in bitterness and extent.
Gold had advanced to 108 1/2. The demand for gold from the bankers, who are remitting to Europe the proceeds of American stocks sold for European account, is in excess of the supply.
The Cotton market is excited (in New York) with an advance in price of 2 1/2 to 3 cents.
RICHMOND, June 30th, 1862.
The attack upon the Yankee fortifications at Ellyson's Mills on Friday last, was made by the 4th and 48th Georgia, and the 2d and 3d North Carolina regiments. The 4th and 48th suffered extremely.
The 11th Mississippi went into action with 521 men, and had 31 killed and 160 wounded. The 2d Mississippi Battalion had 30 killed and wounded. The 2d Mississippi regiment had 19 killed and 71 wounded. The 11th Mississippi had 4 killed, 14 wounded, and 7 missing. The 6th N. C. had 4 killed and 43 wounded. The 4th Alabama had 23 killed, 104 wounded, and 8 missing.
RICHMOND, June 30th, 1862.
Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon McClellan destroyed an immense quantity of stores of every description, and abandoned his fortifications preparatory to a retreat towards James River, which was commenced last night towards White Oak Swamp.
The Yankees have been closely followed by our troops, and hundreds of prisoners have been taken. It is con-

stantly expected that the greater portion of the fugitives will be intercepted and captured before night.
Stuart's cavalry captured three thousand Yankees on yesterday, who were trying to escape to York River.
PATRIMBURG, Va., June 30th, 1862.
A courier from Bermuda Hundred, near City Point, at six o'clock this evening, reports that a portion of the Federals have been driven to the river, where, under cover of their gun-boats, they are endeavoring to embark. Four transports have passed down the river, heavily loaded. The gun-boats on the Chesterfield side engaged the gun-boats and tore a hot fire into them. The gun-boats dropped down to Turkey Island, followed by our field pieces.
The enemy are fleeing down the river bank, hotly pursued by our troops, and were falling thick and fast at last accounts. The firing was incessant.
RICHMOND, Va., June 30th, 1862.—Night.
The reports from the lines are somewhat conflicting. The majority of statements to-day indicated that our army had hemmed in the Yankees, and that the greater portion of them would be captured before night.
The death of information from the line to-day has been remarkable, and no news whatever could be obtained from the War Department.
Several hundred horses, captured by Gen. Stuart, passed through the city this evening.
RICHMOND, Va., July 1st, 1862.
Yesterday afternoon the enemy was attacked by Gen. Hays in the vicinity of White Oak Swamp.
The divisions of Gen. Longstreet and A. P. Hill were also engaged. The action became general, and lasted several hours, with heavy loss on our side. The enemy was driven back about two miles.
Further down Stowell Jackson's forces were engaged with a column of the enemy, and captured three batteries. The Engineer states that a Federal officer, brought in yesterday, reports Gen. McClellan as mortally wounded, and the Yankee army entirely demoralized.
Lynchburg, Va., July 1st, 1862.
The fight yesterday took place on the Barboursville road, about five miles Northwest of Barboursville. It commenced about six o'clock in the afternoon. The forces engaged on our side were Gen. A. P. Hill's division and several brigades of Gen. Longstreet's division, embracing Kemper's, Pryor's, Pickett's and Featherston's.
The Yankees made a desperate resistance, but were driven from their entrenched positions and pursued about two miles. They were then heavily reinforced, and checked the further advance of our men, but the arrival of Magruder's division, about nine o'clock, again put them in motion. The darkness prevented our troops from following and routing the enemy.
The loss was very heavy, but that of the Yankees was immense. We captured six hundred prisoners, who have arrived in the city, and twenty pieces of cannon.
Among the prisoners is Maj. Gen. McClellan, who was captured by Lieut. Rawlings, of the 4th Virginia. Brig. Gen. Meade was also captured.
This morning Gen. Magruder went in pursuit of the Yankees, but had not overtaken them at eight o'clock when our information left.
The engagement yesterday is represented to have been the most sanguinary of the series of conflicts between the city. The valor of our troops is beyond praise.
RICHMOND, Va., July 1st, 1862.—10 P. M.
Early commencing and occasionally reports of smoke were heard this afternoon in the direction of City Point.
The firing ceased about 9 o'clock. No information of result received. Two hundred prisoners, captured this morning, arrived here at 9 o'clock to-night.
VERY LATEST FROM RICHMOND.
THE FIGHT ON TUESDAY.
RICHMOND, Va., July 2d, 1862.—2:30 P. M.
All accounts concur in representing the battle on yesterday to have been the most desperate and terrific which has yet taken place. The enemy had a very strong position and maintained against the repeated assaults of our troops for several hours, having concentrated their entire force for a last desperate stand.
A heavy rain has fallen this forenoon, and it is believed that there has not been much fighting to-day, but occasional heavy reports of artillery have been heard in that direction.
No prominent Confederate officer was killed yesterday.
FROM VICKSBURG.
VICKSBURG, Miss., June 25th, 1862.
The Mobile Evening News, of the 25th inst., has a dispatch dated Vicksburg, June 25th, which says that all of Farragut's fleet is in sight below the city, also twelve transports. Davis' fleet from above is visible near the mouth of the Yazoo river.
A fight took place yesterday between Grant's Gulf and Port Hudson, which twenty Federals were killed. No casualties on our side.
BRITISH STEAMSHIP TO THE PORT OF CHARLESTON.
The British steamer "Hesperus," instead of lying under of the bar as usual, has come here, this evening, after the harbor, and now lies anchored off the wharves. It is reported that a French steamer is also expected. Our company is much interested in this unusual event.
FROM VICKSBURG AND NEW ORLEANS.
VICKSBURG, Miss., June 30th, 1862.
A special dispatch to the Advertiser dated Jackson, Miss., June 30th, says that passengers from Vicksburg this morning report that on yesterday morning seven Federal vessels succeeded in passing up by our batteries. A severe bombardment had commenced, and lasting two hours, from the fleet and the batteries on the Louisiana shore. It is understood that several vessels, including the Brooklyn, were badly damaged, with heavy slaughter among their crews. The Confederate loss was nine, including one woman killed. Our batteries are unharmed. The fire was principally directed at the city, and several houses were shattered. It is supposed the enemy will not renew the conflict for several days.
A despatch reports that the enemy's loss was heavy, and that they expected an easy capture.
LATER.—We learn from Vicksburg that the enemy is slowly bombarding the town from their mortar-boats to-day. The telegraph office has been smashed.
A gentleman from New Orleans says that Butler has issued orders levying a tax of two millions of dollars on the city.
LATER.
A special dispatch to the Advertiser dated Jackson, Miss., June 30th, says that the Yazoo correspondent of the Mississippi, writing under date of June 16th, says that two of the enemy's gunboats were reconnoitering in the Yazoo river, when Gen. Pinckney burned the Confederate gunboats VanDrun, Polk, and Livingston. This action is considered unnecessary, and is much deplored here. The loss of property was heavy.
Gen. VanDrun issued an order on the 25th inst. to the army, which declares that Vicksburg should be defended to the death, and that the Federals could never occupy Vicksburg.
The fleet appears to be too much crippled to engage in a successful fight with our batteries.
VERY LATEST FROM THE WAR IN THE WEST.
MOBILE, July 1st, 1862.
A special dispatch to the Mobile Tribune, dated Grand Rapids, June 30th, says that Northern papers of the 25th say that Bel had advanced on Chattanooga, Morgan simultaneously advancing on Knoxville for the relief of East Tennessee.
A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says that Hindman's Confederate army in Arkansas numbers from 25,000 to 30,000.
The Yankee General Curtis is being re-inforced.
Jackson's Tennessee Cavalry burned fifteen hundred bales of cotton on last Thursday, within twelve miles of Memphis.
The vote of the Municipal election at Memphis was small. No respectable person was a candidate for office.
A special dispatch dated Jackson, Miss., the 30th, states that Gen. Chalmers has taken Bolivar, Tenn. Col. Tappan, of Arkansas says that Gen. Hindman, with 20,000 troops, has Curtis completely cornered. The State is blazing with excitement. The battery at Duval's bluff commands white river, and is supported by five thousand Confederates. The people all along the river refuse to trade with the Yankees.
KENTVILLE, June 30th, 1862.—Buck's army is rapidly crossing the Tennessee River at Florence, and concentrating at Bridgeport, 32 miles from Chattanooga. The enemy had crossed a regiment of Artillery over Battle Creek yesterday (Sunday).
Gen. Harry Heth, (Confederate) has been assigned the command at Chattanooga.
All quiet at Cumberland Gap.
FONTS.—The London Times regards the defeat of Banks by Ewell as a most important result for the Confederates, on account of the lesson it teaches the North in showing them that they must make efforts greater than any they have yet put forth, in order to restore a single border State to the Union.
The Times also says the attempt at the subjugation of the South grows more and more impracticable.
THE DAILY JOURNAL can be had by the volunteers in camp at 50 cts per month.

Important News From New Orleans.—Interesting Correspondence.—Her Majesty's Consul and the Major-General.
NEW ORLEANS, June 11, 1862.
Sir: It has been represented to the undersigned by Mr. Covas, of the commercial firm of Covas & Negro, carrying on business in this city, that certain persons, known as the "Southern Home," are endeavoring to secure the sale of the property of the late General Beauregard, and also carrying on business here, are not allowed to be sold or taken from the place in which said goods are stored without further orders from you.
We beg here to state that Mr. Covas represents to the undersigned that the goods in question, 2,205 hogsheads, have been bought for, and are the property of British, French and Greek subjects, and with which fact you are already acquainted.
The purchases of these goods were effected at various times, ranging from January to March last, paid for at the time of purchase, in the usual manner in which such business is carried on here by foreign commercial houses, when purchasing for account of distant parties, i. e., by the proceeds of bills of exchange, drawn by the purchaser here upon the bona fide owner of the produce.
These transactions were strictly mercantile, and feeling assured by the proclamation issued by you on date of May 1st—that they any fears before that, the property of foreigners, was safe, and would be accorded that protection, as stated in the proclamation had been granted heretofore to such property under the United States law, the purchasers of these goods were anxious to ship them at a time when such shipments were being made, but by your order, as stated above, were prevented, thereby entailing upon the foreign owners great loss. But as the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings, they beg that the order not permitting the removal of the produce in question be rescinded, and that the goods be at the disposal of the purchasers, to go with them as they may see fit; or that the undersigned, if compatible, in consideration of the interest given for the shipping of these goods, the facts which caused such order to be issued—the enforcing and existence of which materially retards and stops the legitimate business of our countrymen.
We beg to remain your obedient servants,
(Signed) GEORGE COPPELL,
H. B. M. Acting Consul.
(Signed) FRENCH CONSUL.
(Signed) M. W. BEXANCHI, Greek Consul.
To Maj. Benj. F. Butler, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1862.
Gentlemen:—In the matter of the sugar in possession of Mr. Covas, who is the only party known to the United States authorities, I have examined with care the statement you have sent me. I had information, the sources of which you will not expect me to disclose, that Mr. Covas had been engaged in buying Confederate property, giving for the shipping of these goods, the facts which caused such order to be issued—the enforcing and existence of which materially retards and stops the legitimate business of our countrymen.
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